

meat to give way, and admit slave-grown sugar from foreign countries into our market. All their energies ought to be directed to prevent such a calamity, for it is, in every respect, a disaster to our country. It is not only a source of revenue, but it is a source of employment, and it is a source of pleasure. It is a source of revenue, for it is a source of employment, and it is a source of pleasure. It is a source of revenue, for it is a source of employment, and it is a source of pleasure.

Dr. Lushington rose amidst the loud cheering. He felt proud to take a humble part in that great and interesting occasion, when they met to discuss the rights of the colored people. He felt proud to take a humble part in that great and interesting occasion, when they met to discuss the rights of the colored people. He felt proud to take a humble part in that great and interesting occasion, when they met to discuss the rights of the colored people.

been a refusal to receive a deputation; if so, there could be only one reason for it, that was, they had determined to refuse to receive the deputation. (Cheers.) There were members of parliament present—there was his honor, friend, who, for thirty years, had been a warm friend of the cause, who had been in his place in parliament, and who had been in his place in parliament.

It was now proposed that a vote should be taken upon the report of the free labor committee. On motion that the report be received, Wm. Wemyss Anderson, Esq., Member of the House of Assembly, Jamaica, rose to address the delegates. He went to Jamaica at the end of the year 1833, one year before the expiration of the old system of slavery, and he had continued there until he had set out for this country. He had been intimately acquainted with all classes of society there, from the Governor to the poorest slave, and his attention had been awakened all the while by the operations of the various systems that had been at work since he went to the island.

1. Resolved, That American Slavery in all its relations, influences and results, to the mass and to the slave, to the church and to the nation, is only evil, and that continually.

2. That the principles of the gospel array themselves against all sin, and consequently against American slavery; and that it is the imperative duty of those who minister in this holy religion, and of all those who are partakers of it, to exert their influence for the overthrow of this iniquitous system.

3. That as Americans, we hail with gratitude the return of our National Anniversary, and would most cordially unite our influence and energies to extend in accordance with our Declaration of Independence, the equal and inalienable rights of our common humanity to all men, without respect to color or original extraction.

Whereas, Slavery exists in the U. States by legislative enactments, and can only be abolished by the repeal of those laws which created and sanctioned its continuance—therefore

4. Resolved, That the imperative duty of the anti-slavery electors of the U. States is to withhold their votes from all pro-slavery men as candidates for legislative or executive offices.

5. That Martin Van Buren by his veto policy, and Wm. H. Harrison by denouncing abolition principles as unconstitutional, and associating abolitionists with "incarnate devils," and his efforts to promote the passage of the Ohio Black Law; and John Tyler, and Richard M. Johnson, by their practical slaveholding, have equally forfeited all claims to the support of those who adhere to the doctrine of inalienable rights, for the high and responsible stations of President and Vice President of the U. S.

6. Resolved, That the resolutions making this Society auxiliary with the American Anti-Slavery Society be repealed, and that it become auxiliary to the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

7. That the necessities of the anti-slavery enterprise, most imperiously demand the establishment of an anti-slavery paper in this State, and we cordially pledge our influence and patronage to sustain it.

8. That it be recommended to abolitionists at the next session of Congress, to petition that body to remove the seat of Government from the District of Columbia to some point north of the Ohio river.

9. That the State Laws of Illinois are a disgrace to our statute books, a libel upon our humanity, and we would recommend to all the friends of impartial liberty to petition the Legislature for their immediate repeal.

which justifies the imprisonment of persons without charge of crime, and to repeal ALL OTHER LAWS which operate to oppress our fellow-men on account of color.

The report was accepted and adopted; and in view of its importance the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of humanity throughout the State, to circulate and forward at an early day, this petition to the Legislature.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive committee to appoint the next annual meeting at Galesburg, and that it be held on the 2d Wednesday in June, 1841, at 9 o'clock, M.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the citizens of Princeton for their kindness in providing this spacious house for the meeting, and for the abundant accommodations offered to its members.

After singing and prayer, the Society adjourned.

Thus terminated the third anniversary of the State Society—a more interesting meeting than which never has been held in the State. The sessions of the Society, which lasted two days, were all attended by a large assembly, most of the time crowded. And looking at the sparseness of our population the number of delegates was such as to give new inspiration to the friends of the slave in this region.

Our motto then must be, onward!—And onward we will go, until the slave power which has been increasing with such frightful rapidity, is headed by the host of the free, and resisted and rolled back to its den of Vandal inhumanity.

By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN J. MITER, Cor. Sec'y.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Early measures were taken to obtain a general agent for the two-fold purpose of delivering lectures and raising funds, but without success. The Rev. Chauncey Cook, who acted as lecturer last year, was commissioned again, to labor three months, in the northern parts of the state; at the close of this time he received another appointment. Mr. Cook's labors have been successful. Old societies have been revived and enlarged, and new ones formed.

The Rev. John Cross, agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, arrived in the State late in the fall. He has labored in different parts of the state. The season of the year has not been favorable in this country to efforts of that kind; but the cause has received a fresh impulse from his services. He will report to the Parent Soc. The Committee received a circular from the Ex. Comm. of that Society, informing them of their want of funds to carry on their operations, and requesting aid, at least that their agents might be permitted to collect funds within our bounds.

A ready and cheerful response was returned to this call, and Mr. Cross, their agent, received a certificate from the committee of the vote passed, recommending him to the patronage of friends of the cause throughout the State. The money pressure at this time is not favorable to operations of that character, yet it is hoped that Mr. Cross has been able to raise enough to sustain himself at least. Yet of this we are not advised, as his report has not been received.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the State Society a Convention was held at Canton in December.

For that season of the year the Convention was well attended and highly interesting. Mr. Cross was appointed to be held at Juliet in February, but the winter breaking up unexpectedly at that time, but few attended, except those in the vicinity.

The Committee were instructed, at the last anniversary, to take early measures for the establishment of libraries of anti-slavery publications, but the impossibility of obtaining books, has prevented the doing of much in this cause. Mr. Cook, our agent, was directed to dispose of the books given to the Society through Mr. Lundy, who he should travel, and he has done so. The Rev. J. J. Miter, had previously ordered fifty dollars' worth of almanacs, and other books, such as "Slavery as it is," "Thome & Kimball," &c. These arrived late in the fall, and were distributed through the State.

The establishment of an anti-slavery paper in the State was left at the discretion of the Committee. The subject was laid before the Convention at Canton for advice. It was thought by the Convention as it was by the Committee, inexpedient to attempt the establishment of such a paper the present year. The Philanthropist, according to the recommendation of the State Society, has been made the Society's paper, containing 100 extra copies of last year's paper, were ordered by the Committee, and were distributed through the State.

The Committee would remark, that they have felt greatly the need of a paper at hand, as a medium of communication with the friends of the cause in the State.

The Philanthropist being in the hands of a few, and at the same time so remote, it was occasioned no small amount of writing, to effect what little they have attempted in spreading the necessary information. A union of paper is established among us. The diffusion of anti-slavery intelligence must be greatly retarded, and united action difficult to be obtained. But whether we can sustain such a paper, what size, where located, and all matters pertaining thereto, should be well considered by the State Society.

The differences in sentiment on many points not necessarily connected with the question of emancipation, and the alienation of feeling which has existed for some time, between the members of this great fraternity, have at length resulted in a new organization.

A society has been formed during the sessions of the Parent Society, at its late anniversary, to be called the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The causes which led to this movement, the views of its originators, and the measures by which similar evils are to be avoided in future, may be seen in their constitution and address.

The question of political action is one of great interest, and of scarcely less difficulty to settle. But if the spirit which should actuate Christians, and all men in a great moral enterprise, prevails in the discussion of this subject, we may hope for united action in the right and true course to be pursued, if not, other alterations and divisions are to be expected. Whatever else is true in relation to this subject, of one fact we may be assured, that whatever should deprive us of the power of the pulpit or forfeit our hold upon the consciences of the great mass of the community, cannot be counterbalanced by any other advantages that might accrue. It is a great moral and religious, as well as political question—and

this only, or mainly, can admit its advocacy in the pulpit, and justify the measures which must be pursued to purge the sin of slavery from the church of Christ.

The current year so far, has been one of deep and thrilling interest to the friends of emancipation. Some things have occurred as usual, calculated to fill them with pain, but not in the least to discourage; while others have taken place, of the most cheering character. Again has the right of petition been closed down in Congress.

Resolutions relating to this subject more atrocious than any heretofore passed, have found a majority support in that body. But there is reason to believe that the slave power will not be able much longer so to sway that body as to enable them to trample upon the sacred provisions of the constitution and immolate upon the cruel altars of slavery the first principles of liberty.

The lean majority which passed those resolutions—and the fact that the whole subject of emancipation was discussed, and its principles fully developed, by a noble advocate of the cause on the floor of Congress, without molestation, and the speech published at length in one of the widely circulated journals at Washington, show that the power of prejudice, and the combined opposition of interest are yielding to the force of truth and argument.

The measures which the national Executive and his Cabinet have taken to deliver up the unfortunate captives of the Amistad, to the tender mercies of a Spanish tribunal, as developed in the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish minister, are humiliating to every man who regards the honor of his country.

But it is a matter of rejoicing to every friend of humanity, that the same Providence which has defeated the malice and cunning of Herod has hitherto shielded these innocent men from the cruelty of their enemies.

The subservience of both the great political parties to the dictation of the South, and their readiness to sacrifice the honor and interests of the whole country, as well as the liberties of both white and colored men to secure the elevation of their rival candidates, show how formidable is the power of slaveholders in our country, and how withering the influence they exert over the conscience, as well as the prosperity of this land,—an influence which if unchecked, would soon leave us under the dominion of a tyranny more absolute and degrading than that of Morocco or Algiers.

The body ecclesiastical, as well as the body politic, continue to give tokens of that depravity which slavery has infused into it. It is to pass no common estimate, gradual or immediate. All these gentlemen, whose influence in retaining unrepented all the pro-slavery laws, in which the President and Vice President of the United States have a voice. To make their case a fit subject of comparison with that of your vote for the gradual emancipation law, they must not only perform some official anti-slavery acts, but they must not perform any official pro-slavery acts. Still more, they must be willing and eager to oppose slavery, present itself where it may, within the range of their official duties. I beseech you then, do not compare your supposed agency in the enactment of a purely anti-slavery law, with the part you unhappily expect to have in the election of rulers, whose influence and action on the subject of slavery are to be only pro-slavery. If you would make a comparison between choosing a pro-slavery ruler and enacting an emancipation law, hold to any, even the least extent, there must be one or more pro-slavery features in that law. It must in addition to its emancipation of some slaves, inflict new wrongs on other slaves; as it would do, if, whilst it declared some slaves free, it presented new obstacles in the way of the freedom of others. Or it must, if it provide for the freedom of slaves after a given period, contain clauses forbidding or hindering their previous acquisition of freedom. But it is not such a law, your voting for which you compare with your voting for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. Its surety is not for you would sooner perish than vote for such a law.

To relieve your conscience under your purpose of voting for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler, you will perhaps say, that if elected they will not vote for pro-slavery laws. Admit that they will not. Nevertheless, you need not be told that the sin of refusing to contribute to repeal a pro-slavery law, is as great as that of contributing to enact it; that refusing to "undo the heavy burdens" is as criminal as the original imposition of them; that to refuse to arrest the ball of wickedness, is as criminal as to set it in motion; that to stop one man from crying out against the poor, is as criminal as to make them cry; and that he who "forbears to deliver them that are drawn unto death," is chargeable with repeating the whole sin of him, who drew them there. Or to minister relief to your conscience, you will perhaps say, that Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler—not yourself—will be responsible for their official pro-slavery acts. But need you be reminded of the sound law maxim, that what one does by his agent, he does himself. Perhaps, however, you do not subscribe to the theory, that the ruler is the agent of the people. But regard him rather in the light of the agent or vicegerent of God, does in no wise serve to exonerate you from your difficulty. For if you would shrink from having your law-making agent an upholder of enormous and unsurpassed oppression; and would, notwithstanding designate such a one for God's what is it, but to say that your Maker's standard of righteousness is lower than your own?

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We find a great deal in the whig papers respecting the primitive simplicity and great humanity of Gen. Harrison. He is represented as dwelling in a log cabin, the string of the latch of whose door is never drawn in at the approach of the humblest white man. Commend me, civil office. And if you mean nothing more by "abolitionists," than those who hate slavery and are opposed to its further continuance; then, can it be that John Rankin will consent to vote for any other than Abolitionists? What—that dear old pioneer of the Anti-Slavery cause, contribute to make those rulers of the nation, who are in favor of protracting the bondage of the slave? Those who, he is well aware, will exert the official power with which he clothes them, to prevent the repeal of laws which legalize and uphold a system opposed to all God's laws! Impossible! At any rate I will not believe it, until he shall have done it. Impossible, I repeat—for how could that beloved man be guilty of such gross inconsistency, but of such wicked presumption—of such tempting of God—as to commit the law-making power to pro-slavery men, whilst he is calling on Heaven to incline the law-maker to repeal pro-slavery laws? Besides, how could he ever again have the face to rebuke the South for such laws, and to call on her to repeal them?

But, if you expect (God save you, my dear brother, from fulfilling it) to vote for slaveholder and a champion of slavery for the highest civil offices in the land. You, nevertheless, implicitly admit, that the election of either would be an evil, when you take the position: "If I cannot prevent an evil entirely, I should endeavor to prevent as much of it as possible." I acknowledge, that this position is well illustrated by the supposition with which you follow it. But, I deny that the supposition is applicable to the vote, which you propose to give for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. You suppose, that were you a member of a legislature, you would do right in voting for a bill, which provided for the future emancipation of slaves. I agree with you. The law, which gives the slave his liberty after ten years, does him no wrong. So, when withholding his due, this law restores to him a part of it. They are guilty, who refuse to enact a law giving liberty to all due—but not you, who are in favor of immediate emancipation, and are ready to go with them to any extent in the way of justice to the slave. Whatever of injustice toward him remains is chargeable on them—also on the laws under which he is still held as a slave, rather than on the emancipation-law, which shortens the period of his slavery. The operation of the bill for which in the supposition you vote, is wholly anti-slavery—in no part, pro-slavery. But what is the operation of the election of Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, or Mr. Tyler? It is to repeal no pro-slavery law. It is to pass no emancipation law, gradual or immediate. All these gentlemen, whose influence in retaining unrepented all the pro-slavery laws, in which the President and Vice President of the United States have a voice. To make their case a fit subject of comparison with that of your vote for the gradual emancipation law, they must not only perform some official anti-slavery acts, but they must not perform any official pro-slavery acts. Still more, they must be willing and eager to oppose slavery, present itself where it may, within the range of their official duties. I beseech you then, do not compare your supposed agency in the enactment of a purely anti-slavery law, with the part you unhappily expect to have in the election of rulers, whose influence and action on the subject of slavery are to be only pro-slavery. If you would make a comparison between choosing a pro-slavery ruler and enacting an emancipation law, hold to any, even the least extent, there must be one or more pro-slavery features in that law. It must in addition to its emancipation of some slaves, inflict new wrongs on other slaves; as it would do, if, whilst it declared some slaves free, it presented new obstacles in the way of the freedom of others. Or it must, if it provide for the freedom of slaves after a given period, contain clauses forbidding or hindering their previous acquisition of freedom. But it is not such a law, your voting for which you compare with your voting for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. Its surety is not for you would sooner perish than vote for such a law.

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To relieve your conscience under your purpose of voting for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler, you will perhaps say, that if elected they will not vote for pro-slavery laws. Admit that they will not. Nevertheless, you need not be told that the sin of refusing to contribute to repeal a pro-slavery law, is as great as that of contributing to enact it; that refusing to "undo the heavy burdens" is as criminal as the original imposition of them; that to refuse to arrest the ball of wickedness, is as criminal as to set it in motion; that to stop one man from crying out against the poor, is as criminal as to make them cry; and that he who "forbears to deliver them that are drawn unto death," is chargeable with repeating the whole sin of him, who drew them there. Or to minister relief to your conscience, you will perhaps say, that Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler—not yourself—will be responsible for their official pro-slavery acts. But need you be reminded of the sound law maxim, that what one does by his agent, he does himself. Perhaps, however, you do not subscribe to the theory, that the ruler is the agent of the people. But regard him rather in the light of the agent or vicegerent of God, does in no wise serve to exonerate you from your difficulty. For if you would shrink from having your law-making agent an upholder of enormous and unsurpassed oppression; and would, notwithstanding designate such a one for God's what is it, but to say that your Maker's standard of righteousness is lower than your own?

One of your excuses for voting for Gen. Harrison is, that the party opposed to the whigs passed what is called the "Ohio Black Law"—the law which forbids the harboring and "passing" of a fugitive slave. But is it not "passing" a fugitive slave, that this should be one of your excuses for voting for Gen. Harrison, when it is notorious that he has exerted all his influence to promote the enactment of that wicked law?

We find a great deal in the whig papers respecting the primitive simplicity and great humanity of Gen. Harrison. He is represented as dwelling in a log cabin, the string of the latch of whose door is never drawn in at the approach of the humblest white man. Commend me, civil office. And if you mean nothing more by "abolitionists," than those who hate slavery and are opposed to its further continuance; then, can it be that John Rankin will consent to vote for any other than Abolitionists? What—that dear old pioneer of the Anti-Slavery cause, contribute to make those rulers of the nation, who are in favor of protracting the bondage of the slave? Those who, he is well aware, will exert the official power with which he clothes them, to prevent the repeal of laws which legalize and uphold a system opposed to all God's laws! Impossible! At any rate I will not believe it, until he shall have done it. Impossible, I repeat—for how could that beloved man be guilty of such gross inconsistency, but of such wicked presumption—of such tempting of God—as to commit the law-making power to pro-slavery men, whilst he is calling on Heaven to incline the law-maker to repeal pro-slavery laws? Besides, how could he ever again have the face to rebuke the South for such laws, and to call on her to repeal them?

But, if you expect (God save you, my dear brother, from fulfilling it) to vote for slaveholder and a champion of slavery for the highest civil offices in the land. You, nevertheless, implicitly admit, that the election of either would be an evil, when you take the position: "If I cannot prevent an evil entirely, I should endeavor to prevent as much of it as possible." I acknowledge, that this position is well illustrated by the supposition with which you follow it. But, I deny that the supposition is applicable to the vote, which you propose to give for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. You suppose, that were you a member of a legislature, you would do right in voting for a bill, which provided for the future emancipation of slaves. I agree with you. The law, which gives the slave his liberty after ten years, does him no wrong. So, when withholding his due, this law restores to him a part of it. They are guilty, who refuse to enact a law giving liberty to all due—but not you, who are in favor of immediate emancipation, and are ready to go with them to any extent in the way of justice to the slave. Whatever of injustice toward him remains is chargeable on them—also on the laws under which he is still held as a slave, rather than on the emancipation-law, which shortens the period of his slavery. The operation of the bill for which in the supposition you vote, is wholly anti-slavery—in no part, pro-slavery. But what is the operation of the election of Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, or Mr. Tyler? It is to repeal no pro-slavery law. It is to pass no emancipation law, gradual or immediate. All these gentlemen, whose influence in retaining unrepented all the pro-slavery laws, in which the President and Vice President of the United States have a voice. To make their case a fit subject of comparison with that of your vote for the gradual emancipation law, they must not only perform some official anti-slavery acts, but they must not perform any official pro-slavery acts. Still more, they must be willing and eager to oppose slavery, present itself where it may, within the range of their official duties. I beseech you then, do not compare your supposed agency in the enactment of a purely anti-slavery law, with the part you unhappily expect to have in the election of rulers, whose influence and action on the subject of slavery are to be only pro-slavery. If you would make a comparison between choosing a pro-slavery ruler and enacting an emancipation law, hold to any, even the least extent, there must be one or more pro-slavery features in that law. It must in addition to its emancipation of some slaves, inflict new wrongs on other slaves; as it would do, if, whilst it declared some slaves free, it presented new obstacles in the way of the freedom of others. Or it must, if it provide for the freedom of slaves after a given period, contain clauses forbidding or hindering their previous acquisition of freedom. But it is not such a law, your voting for which you compare with your voting for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. Its surety is not for you would sooner perish than vote for such a law.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday Morning, August 25, 1840.

THE CONVENTION AT HAMILTON.

Next Tuesday at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, we hold our meeting.

We hope the Cincinnati abolitionists generally have made up their minds to attend. Mr. Robinson has engaged to furnish two cars, which will carry from twenty to twenty-five persons. The expense of going and coming will be only 75 cents for each one. The cars will start from Mr. Howard's Flower Garden, corner of 7th and Plum st., at 4 o'clock, next Monday afternoon. Those who prefer it can go out by the canal in the packet Monday afternoon.

All abolitionists in Cincinnati, intending to go to the Convention, are requested to meet at the anti-slavery office, Main street, next Friday evening at 7 o'clock. We do hope this request will be punctually complied with.

The prospect is most cheering in Ohio for independent abolitionism. Soon after the Hamilton meeting, a convention for Northern Ohio will be held, for the same object. Our general agent, just returned from a tour in the northern counties of the state, says that the revival of feeling is extraordinary. Hundreds of the whig abolitionists on the Reserve have been disgusted by the conduct of their party, and have resolved to support a third nomination. This movement, our agent thinks, has saved our cause from being swallowed up in party-politics, and will secure the nomination in very many places of such candidates for congress and the state legislature as abolitionists can consistently vote for. This, we were sure, would be one of the results of faithful action at the polls. Let the twenty thousand abolition voters of Ohio be faithful to their principles, and we shall not much longer be troubled with pro-slavery candidates.

Again we call on our friends to rally at the Convention at Hamilton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are still crowded, but are doing as well as can. We have enough communications on hand to fill our paper for a month to come. A few articles against, and a great many articles in favor of, independent nominations, are necessarily omitted.

We request all correspondents to furnish us with their names. We shall not publish them, but we must know who are writing for us.

"Christian Patriotism," "Willerforce," and "K.O.," we cannot publish, unless their names be sent us. We have no objection to their articles, but our rule must be complied with.

For the Philanthropist.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society was held at Princeton, Bureau county, on the 3d and 4th of July.

The number of delegates in attendance was over one hundred and twenty. These were from 21 counties.

COMMITTEES.

On the Business committee were appointed J. J. Miter, Owen Lovejoy, John Cross, Wm. Seldin, and C. W. Gilbert.

The committee to inquire into the state of the funds were, A. Gaston, J. Bunce, C. W. Gilbert, and C. W. Gilbert.

Committee on Agencies, G. W. Gale, N. Gould, and C. W. Gilbert.

The committee to nominate officers were composed of T. B. Hulbert, G. W. Gale, R. Stewart, L. Farham, H. G. Pendleton, and C. W. Gilbert.

Committee to prepare a memorial to the State Legislature on the subject of the Slave Laws, were R. Barnes, J. Cross, and C. W. Gilbert.

RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions, reported by the Business committee, at the different sessions of the Society, reported the following resolutions, to wit:

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however to another kind of humanity—to that
impartial and better kind, which pities the wants
and woes of the black, as well as the white; and
which is never more ready to leave the
striving of his cabin door latch outside, than when
he who draws nigh, is some ragged, emaciated,
closely-pursued, trembling, heart-broken fugitive
from the great Southern prison house.

With great regard your friend and brother,
GERRIT SMITH.

This kind of humanity is a superlative de-
gree dwells in the heart and the home of John
Rankin.—Ed. Phil.

Many of the old, well-tried friends of abolition will
rejoice to see a letter from Edward Wead, at this time.
And it will still further rejoice them to know that he is
on the right side.—Ed. Phil.

For the Philanthropist.
LETTER FROM REV. EDWARD WEAD.
Mt. Vernon, August 10, 1840.

DEAR FRIEND BAILEY:
Yours of the 4th inst. (inviting me to attend the con-
vention,) was duly received.

I most heartily approve of the course taken at present
by the Philanthropist. At no period since its establish-
ment, in my opinion, has it taken so noble and sublime a
stand. At first, it had to contend only with avowed en-
emies; but now with open opposers and profound and
real friends. It always requires more moral courage to
take a stand against the errors and prejudices of our
country, than against open enemies, even though our party
may be a very small minority. This is true both in poli-
tics and religion. The very best test of genuine inde-
pendence and courage is, that firm attachment to truth
and righteousness which will lead its possessor not only
to turn a deaf ear to the clamors of the multitude, but
also to the entreaties and strong party-feelings of special
and peculiar friends. With you I concur in the opinion, that
the anti-slavery cause was never in a more critical state
than at the present moment. A great crisis has come upon
God's church involving the whole anti-slavery princi-
ple as it came upon for the decision of abolitionists. Avoid
it cannot. Discuss it they must. Act they must.

The only difficulty, as I apprehend, to our coming to a
perfectly harmonious conclusion & concert of action, is
the application of our principle to another subject,
and in an unusual form. It is no new thing for the hu-
man mind to recoil at the application of its own princi-
ples to new subjects and new forms—to be guided in
many matters by pure principles and in others to leap in
the dark impelled by blind feeling. This is the weakness
of fallen human nature—the inconsistency of man. We
must have patience with our brethren—bear with their
foibles—pardon a little to the great provocations by
which they are excited, but nevertheless boldly, firmly
and zealously advocate the truth in love.—Still I must
express to you my surprise that our bro. Rankin, with
all his straight-forward logic and keen discriminating
powers, should in his indignation against Van Buren par-
ty, for its insincerity, and contemptuous tramping down
of human rights, lose sight of the great truth which he
has so dearly and effectively advocated, and become a
mere caterer to expediency. Certainly bro. Rankin
knows that exercising the elective franchise in any
country is a moral act always involving in it right or wrong,
and a peculiarly high moral act in this country & at this
time.

All the reasons he assigns for voting for Gen. Harri-
son, satisfy not my mind.—I wish he, or some of the
friends on that side of the question, would show con-
clusively that it is right to vote for any man to fill a
responsible office who is not a man of strict integrity of
character—one who, sooner than vary from the truth and
what he deemed correct principle, would sacrifice his
—lay himself and his popularity upon the altar. And
secondly, that it is right to vote for a man who has been
reared in our republic amidst its free institutions, and de-
liberately discussions of human liberty, where the doctrine
of human rights has been set forth in as clear light as it
is possible for human language to convey, and yet is so
wholly ignorant of these rights, and so unlearned in
the science of liberty as to sanction, and pledge himself
to the support of a system which digs up by the roots all
human rights—rank men with four-footed beasts, and
creeping things—proclaims that *might confers right*,
and revels in blood, tears and human woe. It is not en-
ough to tell me that Mr. Van Buren has acted wickedly
and the democrats have abused us, and now we will be
avenged on them. "Vengeance is mine saith the Lord, and
I will repay." My conscience still asks, is it right to
vote for such a man or such men? If it is, it is right to
put them up for office—right that they should be elected,
all is right.

It is no excuse that we have a good end in view: at
least no abolitionist advocates the doctrine that the end
"sanctifies the means."—Evil that good may come.
Let bro. Rankin and Blanchard satisfy me that it is
right to vote for such men as Harrison and Tyler, and I
will go with them. Till this is done, I cannot consent
to go down to Egypt for help—become confederate with
Assyria, or join the janissaries in defence of abolition.
In voting I must do right, then the Lord will be true
to me, and which is better than the honied favor of the whigs—
better than to be avenged of the democrats.

Then I repeat, let those who are advocating that anti-
slavery men ought to vote for Harrison and Tyler, show
that it would not be doing evil that good might come.

I am exceedingly sorry, that my circumstances are
such that I will not be within the probabilities to be pre-
sent at your Convention. I am exceedingly anxious you
should come out on right ground.

In reference to the State party, my own mind at present
is not fully made up. I am inclined to look upon it as
a mere question of policy—and rather verging to the
notion that it is a correct policy.

Last week I attended the meeting of the Delaware co.
As S. S. Strong resolutions against voting for either
the popular candidates for the presidency were passed
nearly unanimously. Also a resolution commending the
course of the Philanthropist. M. D. Pettibone was pre-
sent, introduced the resolutions, made an ingenious and
able speech in their support. He is fully out for a third
party.

The meeting of our county society will occur next
week. We expect to have a full and interesting meet-
ing. Farewell.—The Lord give you strength, firmness and
fortitude to stand calmly and unflinchingly at your post.
Your fellow-laborer in the truth,
EDWARD WEAD.

For the Philanthropist.
LETTER FROM GEN. PAINE.
Painesville, August 9, 1840.

DEAR BAILEY:—Your letter of the 4th of August
came to hand last evening, containing a pressing
invitation to me to attend the State Convention
to be held at Hamilton on the first of September.
Before this answer reaches you, doubtless you
will have received a letter that I mailed on the 6th
inst., which explains the article in the P.
Telegraph, assigning to me a changed position
in relation to Gen. Harrison, and expresses my
great satisfaction at your present course.

A few weeks since, I could not reflect, but
with grief, on what I supposed the certainty
that Abolitionists would be swayed up in the
whirlpool of party politics. I saw them all
around me falling into the Harrison ranks, for-
getting of their solemn pledges to our glorious
cause, and acting upon the specious but decep-
tive sentiment of selecting the lesser evil. The
black clouds that darkened our prospects op-
pressed my heart, and I had many heavy hours
of despondency. My convictions were that we
were laying again the foundation of repentance
from dead works.

But your late movements, your preparations to
march boldly on to the battle ground, in sight
of the enemy, have dissipated the gloom that
weighed down my spirit, and filled me with a
hope, buoyant, refreshing, that shall lead to new
and increased efforts in the moral and political
war for freedom. Many of our friends seem
now to be prepared to take that high ground
which will enable us to command some respect,
if we should not be successful till after years of
arduous effort. Our old position has subjected
us to so many insults, such mortifications from
the parties, particularly the whig, in whom we
reposed confidence, that self respect requires us
to leave it, and for one I leave it without a mo-
ment's regret. I hail the new movement as

carrying us forward in the great work of re-
deeming the country from the mischiefs of bad
government, its politics, from the sordid policy
of trucking expediency, and its morals and re-
ligion from the deep taint cast upon them by
pseudo-ethical professors, and pro-slavery
slaveholding divines, who have obsequiously
labored to adapt Christianity to the bloody sen-
timents and corrupt practices of the slave-
power.

The Harrison Abolitionists, if these are not
contradictory terms, promise themselves great
benefits from the elevation of Gen. Harrison to
the presidency. But they are doomed, in my
opinion, to a sad disappointment. What will it
profit us to displace a Northern man with South-
ern principles, with a Western man of South-
ern principles? In either case Southern princi-
ples are to have the ascendancy in the adminis-
tration. And while they are in the ascendancy,
it is vain to look for a radical reformation in
the policy of the government. Of late we have
seen in every combination, political, financial,
and ecclesiastical, embracing national objects, the
predominance of Southern influence. We have
had the most humiliating and painful evidence
that this power is regarded by politicians as the
controlling element in politics, in the obsequi-
ousness of Mr. Webster in his Alexandria
speech. If it can seduce such minds as his
from allegiance to freedom, how much more
readily will it enthrall minds of less lofty sen-
timents. If we would purify the politics, morals,
and religion of this country—if we would
revive the drooping interests of agriculture,
manufactures, and commerce, and secure for this
great people righteous laws, and rulers fearing
God, we must utterly prostrate the slave
power by the constitutional means yet in our
possession.

But for professional duties that cannot be post-
poned, I would be at your Convention. In heart
I will be there, and I pray Abolitionists to march
boldly up to the support of an electoral ticket
for Birney and Earle. If my name can be of
any use, it is at your service. A spell is upon
many Abolitionists in this part of the State,
but a part will go with hearty good will for such
a ticket.

Yours for liberty and the right,
J. H. PAINE.

For the Philanthropist.
VOICE FROM VERMONT.
Hardwick, Vt., July 14, 1840.

DR. BAILEY:—In the Voice of Freedom, 11th
inst., I have been reading "The Crisis," from the
Philanthropist, in which you present some
painful facts respecting Gen. Harrison's subser-
vency to the slave power, and propose that abo-
litionists should meet and consider the whole
matter, and come to a decision in regard to it.

Now I am an old man and have become feel-
ingly unreasonably cautious; but I do think abo-
litionists need at this time a double portion of
that wisdom, which is from above. Hitherto
the Lord has helped them, and they have evi-
dently gained influence in Congress and in the
legislatures of several states, although political
leaders on both sides of the house have, as
such leaders always will do, sold themselves
to work iniquity. Shall we then, when our
enemies are yielding the ground inch by
inch, shift our position and change our mode of
attack? It does seem to me that such a move-
ment must be attended with great danger; and
the danger of a total defeat must be greatly in-
creased, when we consider that our own ranks
are broken, scattered, and ready to rush upon
each other. Could our forces be rallied, formed
in column and brought to bear at once upon the
enemy, I should say move on, and charge under
your own colors. But alas this is not the case!

We can, I think, keep the ground we have gain-
ed; defend the positions, which we have occu-
pied; can collect new troops, and bring our old
troops into a state of better discipline, if we can
exercise patience, endure the insults of the en-
emy, and move on in our old course. When the
pillar and cloud move, then we may safely move
forward; but while they remain stationary, we
must wait patiently. God will clear the way,
and make our duty plain, when he requires us
to move forward. Is it not then wise for anti-
slavery societies, as such, to keep their old
ground for the present, and to prepare for future
action? Or if they must act, had they not bet-
ter try the experiment on their state elections?

Could the legislatures of the free states be in-
duced to take a decided stand for Liberty, Con-
gress would soon follow in their track; but
while the free states will make Black Laws, we
may well expect that Congress will let their
old black laws remain unrevoked. To me, then,
it seems the wiser course for the Abolition soci-
eties to pursue their old course, and endeavor to
enlighten the public mind, to reach the consciences
and the hearts of all who have not closed their
eyes, and resolved that they will not be
persuaded, though one should rise from the dead.

But while I thus speak, I am prepared to re-
spond to your call for consultation and action.
Let the friends of human rights take the alarm,
consult and prepare to act. Even if they mean
to vote for Harrison, they should present a phan-
tom that he and his friends will not dare pro-
ceed to action. Were there only 3000 in each
free state, that would stand shoulder to shoulder
and boldly meet the enemy, our political lead-
ers would fear them as much as they do South-
ern voters. And with all our boasted love of
freedom, cannot 50,000 be found who have not
bowed their knee to the slave power, and who
dare to vote for those rights for which their friends
bleed? Cannot 3,000 such be found in Ohio?

Then alas! we are a gone people! But they can
be found there, and they can be banded together
and prepared to act with effect. Let twenty of
your best men, men of principle and integrity
come together, consult, and form a Human
Rights Society to explain, preserve, perpetuate
and carry out all those rights. Let them resolve
that no man shall have their votes for any im-
portant office, whose general character does not
satisfy them that he will faithfully sustain those
rights. Pledges are little worth, and to question
candidates will show that half of them are liars.
The test must be their general character, known
and read of all men. Know how they talk and
act, when they are not candidates for office, and
then select such as you can trust. Take broad
ground for your society, exclude sectarian prin-
ciples and party politics, and cordially meet
every man who will honestly carry out the un-
alienable rights of man, as stated in our national
Declaration.

If you have men that you can trust, who have
been connected with the different political parties,
it would be a good time to bring them to-
gether and give them a welding heat. Any how,
call some of your wise men together and after
consultation, prepare your constitution, present
it to the people, and organize without delay. In
six months you can bring into the field such a
body of troops, as will command respect, and
let the friends of human rights in all the free
states adopt the same course, and in one year
they would be worth as much to any adminis-

tration as all the slave votes. Here then you
may take high ground, a position from which
you can effectively annoy the enemy; and from
which the best general cannot drive you.

As the time for action is so short, and the feel-
ings of many have been so fully enlisted, it will
be prudent to let them act as their own judg-
ments dictate, and let no one condemn his
neighbor because he does, or does not, eat meat.
Don't waste your powder in firing upon your
brethren, but keep it for future action. If Harri-
son is elected, and the friends of human rights
will take the field in season, he will treat them
with respect, and many of the other party will
join as a conservative body. If Van Buren is
again elected, the whigs must quit the field and
must rally with the Human Rights party, draw
the lines of demarcation between slavery and
anti-slavery, and fight under our broad banner,
a consummation greatly to be desired. Here is
a powerful reason why the Abolitionists should
act kindly and give the whig party no just
ground of complaint. If they are beaten in the
present conflict, they must take shelter in our
camp, and if they are victors, we can place a
force in their way which they will not dare pro-
voke.

The friends of civil liberty should not waste
their strength in the present party strife, but lay
their plans for future operations. For political
action let them organize on broad ground, lift
up the standard of human rights, and invite all
the friends of man to join them. Will not thou-
sands and tens of thousands flock to their standard,
and soon force their way into the halls of Con-
gress? And will not the friends of man in your
young and rising state, take the post of honor
and lead off the troops of Freedom to battle
with the hirelings of the slaveocracy? The
Lord guide you and bless all your endeavors to
do good to your fellow man.

I make no apology. Did I think one neces-
sary, I would not have written. If this reaches
you, send me one of your papers, and I shall
know.

Yours with cordial respect,
KIAH BAILEY.

We respect our venerable friend. But, in
Ohio, we are not divided against each other on
foreign topics; and on the question of political
action, we are fast becoming united. The truth
is, a majority of Ohio Abolitionists are moving
now, not from policy, but principle. The re-
quirements of principle cannot hurt us.—Ed.
Phil.

LETTER FROM GEN. PAINE.
For the Philanthropist.
Painesville, August 11th, 1840.

DR. BAILEY:—The remarks of your correspon-
dent about my position in relation to the presi-
dential election in your excellent paper of the
28th of July, and the changed position of many
of the abolitionists on the subject of political
actions, make it proper for me to define my ground;
as the article in the P. Telegraph has misled my
abolition friends at a distance in respect to my
sentiments. Nothing could fill me with deeper
regret, than to have it believed that I have be-
come indifferent to my abolition principles or
that I would sacrifice moral principles in favor
of politics. The politics that require the aban-
donment of moral principles, would be a curse
to the people, and should be left to the manage-
ment of the selfish and profligate demagogues.—

The article in the Telegraph was not author-
ized by me, and the person who told the editor
that I had declared my intention to vote for Gen.
Harrison, conveyed wrong information. I had
no recollection or belief that I evinced intention
to any person such intention, for it has been
my settled opinion from the first that no abo-
litionists could consistently support Gen. Harri-
son without evidence that he had recanted the
sentiments and opinions of his old speeches.—

Mr. Rice inferred a change of my sentiments
in respect to Gen. H. from the fact of my going
to the celebration at Fort Meigs, and making a
short speech on the boat, and commencing one
at the Fort. He did not pretend in the article
that your correspondent refers, that one word
dropped from my lips intended support to
Gen. H. I do not cast any blame on Mr.
Rice for the article, because if one associates at
all with a party, in these times of political fanat-
ism, he is set down as endorsing all the meas-
ures and actions of the party. I confess I had
some doubts about the propriety of attending
that celebration, and perhaps I owe an apology
to my abolition friends for giving any reason for
my inference that I would violate my abolition
principles in supporting a man pledged to the
"peculiar institution and who had denounced our
measures and doctrines in terms of unqualified
abuse. The proceeding of our late convention
left an impression on my mind that no effort
would be made to bring forward an electoral
ticket for this state, to support Birney and Earle.
The position which I deemed a false one, in
which the convention left the abolitionists of
Ohio, was not at all in accordance with my sen-
timents or feelings.

But I thought perhaps I was wrong, and that
the excellent Dr. Bailey and a majority of the
abolitionists of Ohio opposed to direct political
action were right. I therefore made up my mind
to doubt in regard to my own opinion, and pay
difference to that of the majority. In this state
of doubt and anxiety, I mingled with the whigs
in their Fort Meigs celebration. I debated the
policy of the sub-treasury scheme, and charac-
terized it as a plan to oppress northern laborers
and add to the great staples of the south by the
lessening of the cost of production, but in my in-
tercourse with the whig party, I have never given
any intimation that I would support Gen. H.,
except what might be inferred from an occasion-
al speech in favor of some whig principle or a
speech in favor of some whig measure, in which
I indulged great freedom of remarks as to
the necessity of crippling the slave power to
prevent it from controlling the government of
the nation and dictating a course of legislation
in direct hostility to free labor. The position
in which the convention placed the abolitionists
in Ohio, left no field in which to labor, except
in the ranks of one of the great political parties.
This was my opinion when holding this view.
I embraced a fair opportunity to propagate abo-
litionist doctrines in company with sound whig prin-
ciples. But my abolition brethren are now com-
ing on to what I call the right ground, namely,
direct political action in support of our prin-
ciples, and I am with them with all my heart.—
It is the doctrine I advocated last autumn, and
which subjected me to severe animadversion from
the Telegraph. In my opinion slavery
will never be extirpated and the deep taint in
our national character purified, till we couple
with moral power corresponding political action.
The celebration of Fort Meigs, and the use of
the use of the ballot box. What have we gained
by attempting to hold the balance of power
between the two great parties? In a struggle
for some ten years we have elected one mem-
ber of congress who holds to the constitutional
and expediency of abolishing slavery in the
District of Columbia. So said Mr. Adams
when speaking of the glorious minority in

which Mr. Slade would be found should a
vote be taken on that question. Numerous are
the instances in which members essentially aid-
ed in their election by the votes of abolitionists
have betrayed our course and truckled to the
slave power. Let us take warning from the
past that we cannot trust men put in nomination
by either of the parties, in the hour of trial.
If we would hold bold advocates in the halls of
legislation, we must select men deeply imbued
with our principles from the ranks of the peo-
ple. I am afraid your plan of not voting, will
prove ineffective. I hope you will receive my
views in the same spirit in which they are writ-
ten. There is no man in the Anti-slavery ranks
in whom I have more confidence, and whenever
I find myself differing with you, I make it a
point to review my opinions to see if I have
not fallen into error. But after much reflection
my belief still is that the sooner we take decided
ground in favor of direct political action the bet-
ter for our cause. It is exceedingly difficult to
hold men true to a great cause, in a state of in-
action, surrounded with so many temptations?
Give them a ticket of their own, and the excite-
ment of action with a love of the right may
lead them to submit patiently to years of labo-
rious effort. But a few months of inaction
might create an impatience that would impel
them into the ranks of the lately cherished par-
ty. With these views I most heartily go for
Birney and Earle. Indeed how can an abo-
litionist vote for Gen. H.? If I may combine
words of contradiction, he has been the most in-
consistent consistent pro-slavery man in the
free states. When the spirit of liberty, from
the free states met slavery and attempted to arrest
her march into Missouri, at the risk of being
considered recreant to liberty, he stood shoulder
to shoulder with the slaveholders. In 1840,
when a portion of the people of the free states
were charitably disposed to think that he might
have repented in his own mind at least, for this
sin against humanity, and to support him if he
would not silently harbor this impression, he
spurns the charity of the friends of liberty,
and proclaims anew his allegiance to the
bloody slave power—no man of common in-
telligence can doubt that Gen. H. is wedded to the
odious policy of perpetuating slavery at the
south. And if elected, it is doubtful whether
the disdainful courtesy that abolitionists will
receive from his administration, will not be more
injurious to our cause than the rough and
savage rejection of our petitions by the present
dominant party. A session of the Supreme
Court will prevent me from being at the Ham-
ilton convention. But in spirit I will be there.—
Please publish enough of this letter that my
position may be seen.

Yours with the highest esteem,
JAMES H. PAINE.

For the Philanthropist.
INDEPENDENT ABOLITION.
Mercer Co., 31st of 7th mo., 1840.

FRIEND BAILEY:—Thy letter bringing an in-
vitation to attend the convention at Hamilton
has been duly received. I had seen a notice
of it in the Philanthropist before I received the
letter and had determined to be present, health
permitting.

I have no idea that we shall succeed in elect-
ing our candidates, but we can do what is of
equal importance at the present time, viz., show
that we value our principles more than money
or party. As abolitionists we believe that
righteousness exalteth a nation, not riches.—
They take to themselves wings and fly away.—
Or more recently they take legs and run away.
But righteousness embodies in itself honesty,
justice and mercy. And when these are hon-
ored and loved by the people and become nec-
essary characteristics of men who are placed
in office—we shall then be a great, a powerful
and happy nation.

This change can never be brought about till it
is advocated by those who believe in it—till we
are willing on our part, to make as great pecu-
niary sacrifices for truth and honesty, as we re-
quire of the slaveholder.

It is thought now by all business men that the
affairs of this country are more damaged and
in a worse condition than they have ever been
before. This I believe. It is thought, also,
that the principles advocated by the whig party
are vastly more beneficial to the country
than those by which we are now governed.

That monied interests of all kinds would be
greatly promoted by a change in our administra-
tion. This, I believe; and more. I believe
General Harrison to be in politics, an upright
man, in war an able general, and in peace a
talented statesman. And it is not without feel-
ings of regret that I have been driven from the
support. He is a patriot. He loves his country.
There is no doubt of it.

But this is far too little for me. He does not
acknowledge those immutable principles of jus-
tice, without which every nation must come to
nought. He dare not acknowledge the truth of
the Declaration of the American Independence,
and apply it to the people of America. He has
even taken pains to let the slaveholders know
that he considers the men and women and chil-
dren, that they tyrannize over, and daily rob
of their wages, as their property. And after
this, he expects Americans to vote for him as
their chief magistrate. If they do so, it will
show how little they value that liberty of which
they so much boast—how little they regard the
lessons of history, and how little the experience
of the past is heeded by those who are eager to
obtain power.

I am sorry that we are so slow to learn, and
still slower to practice, what must be obvious to
all; that national happiness and prosperity are
in exact proportion to national justice and in-
dustry—that our nation like others must have
its day and sink into oblivion, unless it be es-
tablished in the immutable principles of right
and truth. It will not put off the day of our
downfall to change the men in office without a
change in the fundamental principles of their
administration. If it be only a question of
banks and currency and tariff, and internal im-
provements, while the distinguishing features of
republican government are denied by both, it
will in the end make no difference, which party
rules. We are sure to be destroyed in the
hands of either. Equality of rights must be
understood and acknowledged by our rulers or
our doom is sealed. The American people
have already, if they sanction the conduct of
their rulers, charged the spirit of our govern-
ment. And it is to preserve this, that we are
now called upon to nominate men for our high-
est office.

We must have a liberty ticket. We must
have men in office who will do right regardless
of consequences. Let a separation be made be-
tween the lovers of Liberty and the lovers of
Slavery. Then and not till then will liberty be
justified of her children. We have had one
war for liberty with sword and bayonet. Let
us now have a second with logic and rhetoric.
Let the champions now take the field. Let the
bloodless fight commence, and heaven prosper
the right. If I am not at the meeting, I hope a
nomination of electors will be made for such as

cannot conscientiously vote the present nomi-
nations. Respectfully thy friend,
ANGUSTUS WATKINS.

For the Philanthropist.
WHAT'S LIFE?
What's life? a wild, and wondrous dream,
A wilderness—a thorny way.
The meteor's passing gleam—
A moment from an endless day.

What's life? on ever-flowing stream,
To the great ocean onward bound;
Its pleasures sweet, and lovely seem,
But, when they're sought, are never found.

A transient flash in midnight sky,
That's secretly seen, till past away;
What's life? a bubble on the ocean cast,
That in a moment breaks and disappears.

A leaf that falls in Autumn's blast,
A dark and dismal vale of tears,
What's life?—go, ask the aged man,
Whose hoary hairs are ready for the grave.

A stormy sea—its length a span,
'Tis but a feather tost upon the ocean wave.
New Athens, O., Aug. 5, 1840.

For the Philanthropist.
THE SLAVE MOTHER'S ADDRESS TO HER
CHILD.
Sleep on, my child, in peaceful rest,
While lovely visions round thee play;
No care, or grief has touched thy breast,
Thy life is yet a cloudless day.

Far distant is my childhood's home—
No mother's smiles—no father's care!
Oh! how I'd love again to roam,
Where once my little playmates were!

Sleep on, thou hast not felt the chain,
But 'thou'g't 'st yet unmingled joy,
I may not see those smiles again,
Nor clasp thee to my breast, my Boy.

And must I see thee toil and bleed?
Thy manly soul in fetters tied;
Thy will wrung thy mother's heart indeed—
Oh! would to God that I had died!

That soul—God's own bright image bears—
But oh! no tongue thy woes can tell;
Thy lot is in blood and tears,
And soon these lips must say—Farewell!

New Athens, O., Aug. 5, 1840. R. J. H.

For the Philanthropist.
THE SOUTH PURGING ITS LITERATURE:
Yes! rear up a wall tremendously high,
Let its top reach to the bright azure sky;
Now bar the light as it streams from the sun,
Then boast that your work has been gallantly done.

Go! hold back the whirlwind, as it sweeps in its wrath,
Spreading ruin round, on its desolate path—
Stop the torrent, as it leaps down the mountain's side,
Stay old ocean's waves as they roll in their pride.

And will you keep truth always North of the line?
Then speak, and the sun no longer will shine;
From your blood-dyed pages the truth may be torn,
But your efforts to crush it—it laughs them to scorn.

You feel, that the world stands on liberty's side,
And you shrink from the light, in your caverns to hide;
And darkness suits well—keep back from the sun,
For angels weep over the deeds you have done.

The muses must weep, driven back from your land,
While your daughters will handle the scourge and the brand;
And history too—you will find her a grave,
For her pages are red, with the blood of the brave.

Your own Patrick Henry—his works will not do—
You must dig up the bones of your Jefferson too;
The Bible—the Bible, you must fetter or burn,
For its light streams around you, wherever you turn.

The free winds of Heaven, go, bind with your chain!
And stay the wild waves, as they roll on the main;
Let the slave-lightning moon be extinguished on high,
And the North-star drag down from its home in the sky!

New Athens, Phila. DEER.

*And yet these shrinking men dictate to us our can-
didates for the highest offices, and our correspondent pleads
that we ought to vote for them! Thus placing ourselves
on the side of Slavery, while the world stands on the
side of Liberty. His political article shall appear in our
next.—Ed. Phil.

For the Philanthropist.
OBJECTIONS TO A THIRD PARTY.
Barnesville, 8th, mo. 14th 1840.

DR. BAILEY:—I have waited patiently for the
friends of the third party, scheme to come out
with an exposition of the probable advantages of
the course they intend to pursue; but I have
waited week after week in vain, which makes
me suspect they have not attended to the ad-
vice of our Lord that when we undertake to
build a tower, we should first sit down and
count the cost; or if we are going to make war
we should consult whether we are able with
ten thousand to meet them that come against us
with twenty thousand; and that his servants
should not only be as harmless as doves, but as
serpents, so that it appears to me that it is the
duty of christians to examine, scrutinize and as
far as possible, ascertain the consequences of
any measures they may adopt; that the children
of this world may not be wiser in their genera-
tion than the children of light; but as the friends
of that measure have not given us any thing on
the probable consequences of pursuing that
course, I will endeavor to do it for them. It ap-
pears evident to me that the measures of the
present administration are calculated and de-
signed by some of the crafty slaveholding poli-
ticians to oppress and degrade the free-laborers
of the northern States, the project of the sub-
treasury system being the most efficient prin-
ciple that could be conceived to reduce the currency
to a specie standard; the consequences of which
will be the establishment of M^r. Duffie's well
regulated society of capitalists and laborers, for
who with their eyes open cannot see that if the
Van Buren party are continued in power, the
banks will be put down, the leaders of the party
being as busily engaged now in raising an excite-
ment against all monopolies as they were against
the monster. It being known that the leaders
of the party are opposed to the banking system, if
they are again elected it will be understood, that
a majority of the people are against them, and
under these considerations, having a federal gov-
ernment and a majority of the people in oppo-
sition to them, they will immediately wind up
their business and the property of those that
are in debt (and these are not few) will pass rap-
idly into the hands of capitalists, and we shall
have some of Benlon's rich merchants that are
able to buy out all the merchants in the state of

Missouri, and not miss it except by the figures
at the bottom and a great many poor men not
able to afford themselves meat when they labor.—
We know the slaveholders have threatened to
push slavery to the north. Now does any person
suppose they are going to thrust it upon us
openly in its naked deformity? No, they will do
it through infidelity dressed up under cover of
something they can make us believe is to our
advantage. Thus they have made the banks a
hobby to get the money of the nation under the
control of the president, and he under the con-
trol of the slaveholding power, and now just
before the election they have put forth their
feelings for a standing army of 300,000 men in
time of piece, and the next will be a direct tax-
ation for its support. Now does any one sup-
pose that if we give them men all this power,
that it will be worth while to elect an abo-
litionist president? Do we suffer him quietly to take
his seat in the white house? But we are told
there is too much moral energy in the nation to
permit such a state of things. Well admitting
there is, if it is given a wrong direction, or suf-
fered to lie dormant, of what service will it be,

